liardi. The form of the columellar lip in *mailliardi* allies it with *solida* Dall rather than with *effusa*. *P. e. klamathensis* is an abundant mollusk in Upper Klamath Lake. A specimen from the outlet of Upper Klamath Lake, collected by J. Henderson, measures 12 mm. in height and 15.5 mm. in diameter. The types of *effusa* came from the Sacramento River, Cal. (Lea collection 121167, U.S.N.M.) and a specimen measures, H. 6.1; Gr. diam. 8.0; L. diam. 6.0; Aperture H. 4.5; D. 4.5 mm.

A NEW SPECIES OF FRESH WATER MOLLUSK FROM CHINA

By SUI-FONG CHEN

In a collection of Chinese fresh water mollusks received by the United States National Museum from C. C. Tang, there is one undescribed species which is now described and named. I am taking the pleasure to name this species after the collector, C. C. Tang, who has done a great deal of work concerning the problem of molluscan intermediate hosts in China.

I wish here to express my appreciation to the authorities of the United States National Museum and to Dr. Paul Bartsch, the Curator of Mollusks and Cenozoic Invertebrates, for the privilege of studying their Chinese collection.

Hypsobia tangi, new species. Fig. 2.

Shell very small, fragile, elongate-turreted, pale yellow throughout, covered with a thin layer of periostracum. Nuclear whorls eroded, with 4 whorls remaining. Postnuclear whorls inflated, well rounded, and marked with microscopic incremental lines. Spiral sculpture absent. Suture well impressed. Periphery moderately rounded. Umbilicus strongly perforated. Aperture elliptical, pyriform and strongly flared; base long, slightly rounded, but rather flattened; outer lip simple, well expanded, thickened within; inner lip simple, thickened, slightly arched almost parallel to the parietal wall, separated from it by a narrow suture. Columella simple. Operculum thin with a subcentral nucleus. The radula has the formula $\frac{3\text{–}1\text{–}3}{2\text{–}2}$: 3–1–4 : 15 : 10. Fig. 3.

The type, United States National Museum Catalogue number 516433, was collected by C. C. Tang at Ying-an, central Fukien

Province, China, and gives the following measurements: length 2.4 mm.; diameter 1.2 mm.; length of aperture 1.0 mm.

This species resembles *Hypsobia humida* Heude, but it is much smaller and the body whorl comparatively is also smaller.

LYMNAEA AURICULARIA LINNAEUS IN WESTERN WASHINGTON AND KAMCHATKA

BY W. J. EYERDAM

Recently Professor Trevor Kincaid told me that he had found a decidedly unfamiliar species of *Lymnaea* in a small lake north of Seattle. From his description it was easy to guess that the species must be *Lymnaea auricularia* Linne. When I received three specimens I was able to verify my guess definitely.

In my own collection I have specimens that I took from a small artificial pond north of Seattle in 1933 and another small lot from Green Lake, north Seattle, in 1934. At that time the shore of the lake was littered with windrows of dead shells of *Lymnaea palustris* Müll., *Physa virginea gabbii* Tryon, *Planorbis trivolvis hornii* Tryon, and *Anodonta kennerlyi* Lea. Only two broken shells of *Lymnaea auricularia* L. were found amongst the thousands of *Lymnaea palustris*.

Only a casual mention of this species is made in Hendersons' "The non-marine mollusca of Oregon and Washington" 1929. This is on page 132. Henderson merely states. "The range and synonymy given by Hannibal are wholly untenable."

The specimens taken from Green Lake and the small lake north of Seattle by Kincaid compare rather closely with specimens that I collected in a pond on the shore of the river Tom near Tomsk, Siberia, in 1928. Specimens that I collected in a small artificial pond north of Seattle compare quite closely with topotypes of *Lymnaea stagnalis occidentalis* Hemphill collected by Junius Henderson in 1928 in Lake Whatcom near Bellingham, except that the spire is somewhat shorter and the color is a darker greenish horn color, also that the Lake Whatcom shells are more or less malleated. The character of malleation is not very consistent with our Puget Sound region fresh water shells as it occurs frequently amongst individual overgrown *Lymnaea* and *Physa* in some of our numerous quaternary lakes, especially those with